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"(design OR create OR build OR produce) (en

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Web Results 1 - 6 of 6 for **"(design OR create OR build OR produce) (enterprise OR technology OR inform**

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1. Baseline description

... **Produce Technology Architecture model**; Verify Technology Architecture model;
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Produce Technology Architecture model. 10. Verify Technology Architecture model. 11.
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Design's Information Architecture model adds one additional step: envisioning. We
believe organizations must envision their organizational needs and mission ...

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[PDF] Resume for Laurie Lamar, Information Architect

File Format: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

staff to **produce information architecture blueprint** for e-commerce portal site.

Information architect consultant for Boulder Community Network, ...

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[PDF] Strategic Long-Range Technology Plan and Integrated Technology ...

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plans. with dimensions on computer and then ...

www.macomk12.mi.us/eastdet/edtp139.pdf - [Similar pages](#)

[PDF] Case Study/White Paper Template

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Produce Technology Architecture model. 11. Verify Technology Architecture model. 12.
Document key questions to test merits of Technology Architecture. ...

www.integrationconsortium.org/docs/W054final.pdf - [Similar pages](#)

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SJC Search

File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2005/Dec(Updated 060404)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2006/UD=200645

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| Set | Items | Description |
|-----|---------|---|
| S1 | 3252825 | TECHNOLOG??? OR (INFORMATION OR ENTERPRISE? ?) (3N) (SYSTEM? ? OR ARCHITECTURE? ? OR INFRASTRUCTURE? ?) OR HARDWARE OR SOFTWARE OR EQUIPMENT OR APPLICATION? ? |
| S2 | 11735 | S1(3N) (MODEL? ? OR MODELING OR MODELLING OR MODELED OR MODELLED OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPP??? OR REPRESENT??? OR REPRESENTATION? ? OR FRAMEWORK? ? OR FRAME()WORK? ? OR OUTLIN??? OR ARCHITECTURE? ? OR SCHEMA) |
| S3 | 532643 | BUSINESS?? OR COMPANY OR COMPANIES OR EBUSINESS?? OR ECOMMERCE |
| S4 | 1385 | (INFORMATION OR ENTERPRISE OR WEB) ()SERVICES |
| S5 | 4147621 | COMPONENT? ? OR BUILDING()BLOCK? ? OR ELEMENT? ? |
| S6 | 2462 | DESIGN??? (3N)OBJECT? ? |
| S7 | 13 | S2 AND S3 AND S4 |
| S8 | 838 | S2 AND S3:S4 |
| S9 | 204 | S8 AND S5 |
| S10 | 5 | S9 AND S6 |
| S11 | 67 | S9 AND (CUSTOMER? ? OR CLIENT? ?) |
| S12 | 62 | S11 NOT (S7 OR S10) |
| S13 | 36 | S12 NOT AD=20010607:20030607/PR |
| S14 | 25 | S13 NOT AD=20030607:20060719/PR |
| S15 | 140358 | (TECHNOLOG??? OR INFORMATION OR ENTERPRISE? ?) (3N) (SYSTEM? ? OR ARCHITECTURE? ? OR INFRASTRUCTURE? ?) |
| S16 | 2841 | S15(3N) (MODEL? ? OR MODELING OR MODELLING OR MODELED OR MODELLED OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPP??? OR REPRESENT??? OR REPRESENTATION? ? OR FRAMEWORK? ? OR FRAME()WORK? ? OR OUTLIN??? OR ARCHITECTURE? ? OR SCHEMA) |
| S17 | 249 | S16 AND S3 |
| S18 | 45 | S17 AND S5 |
| S19 | 30 | S18 NOT (S7 OR S10 OR S12) |
| S20 | 16 | S19 NOT AD=20010607:20030607/PR |
| S21 | 4 | S20 NOT AD=20030607:20060719/PR |
| S22 | 5 | S17 AND S4 |
| S23 | 0 | S22 NOT (S7 OR S10 OR S12 OR S19) |
| S24 | 134 | S16(3N) (DESIGN??? OR CREAT??? OR PRODUC??? OR PRODUCTION OR BUILD???) |
| S25 | 130 | S24 NOT (S7 OR S10 OR S12 OR S19) |
| S26 | 92 | S25 NOT AD=20010607:20030607/PR |
| S27 | 59 | S26 NOT AD=20030607:20060719/PR |
| S28 | 10 | S27 AND S5 |
| S29 | 1 | S27 AND (CUSTOMER? ? OR CLIENT? ?) |
| S30 | 1 | S29 AND S3:S4 |
| S31 | 11 | S28:S30 |

10/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015227585 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-288498/200328

XRPX Acc No: N03-229329

Technical delivery framework used in mainframe computer for delivering specific set of information to customer, creates list of design objects and establishes predetermined logical level relationship between design objects

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: BENNY M A; COMPAIN P; NEKOLAICHUK S W; PICKERSGILL A P; SIMMONS R J; TERRY C E

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|----------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 20020188739 | A1 | 20021212 | US 2001876090 | A | 20010607 | 200328 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001876090 A 20010607

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|----------------|------|--------|----------------|--------------|
| US 20020188739 | A1 | | 27 G06F-015/16 | |

Abstract (Basic): US 20020188739 A1

NOVELTY - A list of **design objects** is created from the architectural **building blocks** of the enterprise service delivery technical model, as solution scope function for the customer. A predetermined logical level relationship is established between the **design objects** to satisfy specific solution requirements for the information technology services for the customer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) technical framework creation method;
- (2) recorded medium storing program for creating technical framework; and
- (3) data processing system.

USE - Used in mainframe computer, mid range computer, LAN, etc., for delivering specific set of information to customer.

ADVANTAGE - By creating **design objects** which have predetermined logical relationship, the development of complete enterprise system management solutions is facilitated. The developed technical **model** of **enterprise system** is reused for new information technology outsourcing customer, thus the **company** provides outsourcing services to leverage the model and the resources within the model. Enables improving right **business** profitability and guide implementation of IT solutions.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the structural diagram of the infrastructure of the customer information technology system.

pp; 27 DwgNo 1/18

Title Terms: TECHNICAL; DELIVER; FRAMEWORK; MAINFRAME; COMPUTER; DELIVER; SPECIFIC; SET; INFORMATION; CUSTOMER; LIST; DESIGN; OBJECT; ESTABLISH; PREDETERMINED; LOGIC; LEVEL; RELATED; DESIGN; OBJECT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/16

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/173

File Segment: EPI

10/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015227561 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-288474/200328
XRPX Acc No: N03-229305

Enterprise service delivery technical framework designing method involves mapping identified blocks of technical architecture to blocks of infrastructure, to provide relationship between design objects

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: BENNY M A; COLE D W; NEKOLAICHUK S W

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|----------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 20020188493 | A1 | 20021212 | US 2001875863 | A | 20010607 | 200328 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001875863 A 20010607

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|----------------|------|-----|----|-------------|--------------|
| US 20020188493 | A1 | | 27 | G06F-017/60 | |

Abstract (Basic): US 20020188493 A1

NOVELTY - The **building blocks** of the technical architecture model are mapped to the **building blocks** of the analyzed customer's information technology infrastructure, to determine which blocks of the model are required for delivering the services according to a solution scope. The identified blocks are mapped to the blocks of infrastructure, so that list of **design objects** and relationship between the **design objects** are obtained.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) enterprise service delivery technical framework designing program; and

(2) data processing system.

USE - For designing enterprise service delivery technical **framework** using **enterprise** service delivery technical **architecture**

ADVANTAGE - The management architecture is consistently reused for each new information technology outsourcing customer in a consistent manner, thereby the **company** providing outsourcing services to leverage the model is enabled.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart illustrating the designing of technical delivery framework.

pp; 27 DwgNo 2/18

Title Terms: SERVICE; DELIVER; TECHNICAL; FRAMEWORK; DESIGN; METHOD; MAP; IDENTIFY; BLOCK; TECHNICAL; ARCHITECTURE; BLOCK; RELATED; DESIGN; OBJECT
Derwent Class: T01; T05
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60
File Segment: EPI

10/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015195096 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-255632/200325

XRPX Acc No: N03-202788

Technical architecture creation method for information technology outsourcing companies , involves developing technical delivery framework as function of relationship between architectural building blocks

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: BENNY M A; COMPAIN P; NEKOLAICHUK S W; PICKERSGILL A P; SIMMONS R J; TERRY C E

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|----------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 20020188430 | A1 | 20021212 | US 2001875865 | A | 20010607 | 200325 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001875865 A 20010607

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|----------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| US 20020188430 | A1 | 27 | G06G-007/48 | |

Abstract (Basic): US 20020188430 A1

NOVELTY - A technical model including inter-related architectural **building blocks** , is established. A technical delivery framework that address specific information technology requirements of a customer is developed as function of relationship between the **building blocks** using the architectural **building blocks**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) **Information technology technical architecture** ; and
- (2) Computer program product storing **information technology technical architecture** creation program.

USE - For information technology (IT) outsourcing **companies** . For designers of technical architectures.

ADVANTAGE - The architecture is consistently reused for each new information technology outsourcing customer consistently, hence enabling the **company** providing the outsourcing service to leverage the model and the resources needed to implement the various **design objects** used within the model. Helps the outsourcing service provider to take on a right **business** profitably, guides implementation of IT solutions and provides strategic solutions with optimal cost profile. Provides common technical vision for the outsourcer and its customers, and rational use of technology with benefit of exploiting technologies to customer in consistent way, hence provides added value to their IT services.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure illustrates flow diagram explaining the IT technical architecture creation method.

pp; 27 DwgNo 2/18

Title Terms: TECHNICAL; ARCHITECTURE; CREATION; METHOD; INFORMATION; TECHNOLOGY; **COMPANY** ; DEVELOP; TECHNICAL; DELIVER; FRAMEWORK; FUNCTION; RELATED; ARCHITECTURE; BUILD; BLOCK

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06G-007/48

File Segment: EPI

14/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013897094 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-381307/200140

XRPX Acc No: N01-279593

Automatically generating computer software tailored to business model by generating integration code from new computer software systems into pre-existing software systems using predefined integration software components

Patent Assignee: CAMELOT 2 INT DBA SKYVA INT IS (CAME-N); PARTHUS

TECHNOLOGIES PLC (PART-N); SKYVA INT IS (SKYV-N)

Inventor: O'DONNELL T J; BEHRMANN A; BHARGAVA R; DEBOECK Y; DHILLON B S;
FRALEIGH S P; GROS O; JONAS J; LIPTON M J; LJUNGBERG M; MATTHEWS B L;
MCGILLIVRAY D N; MOECKESCH G; PERRY A C; TEICHMANN L; VAN KHUIJKELOM H;
ZILLI K O; ZINK A W

Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|---------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 200138976 | A1 | 20010531 | WO 99US27883 | A | 19991124 | 200140 B |
| AU 200020294 | A | 20010604 | WO 99US27883 | A | 19991124 | 200153 |
| | | | AU 200020294 | A | 19991124 | |
| EP 1234232 | A1 | 20020828 | EP 99963965 | A | 19991124 | 200264 |
| | | | WO 99US27883 | A | 19991124 | |
| JP 2003516569 | W | 20030513 | WO 99US27883 | A | 19991124 | 200334 |
| | | | JP 2001540463 | A | 19991124 | |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): WO 99US27883 A 19991124

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200138976 A1 E 53 G06F-009/44

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200020294 A G06F-009/44 Based on patent WO 200138976

EP 1234232 A1 E G06F-009/44 Based on patent WO 200138976

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

JP 2003516569 W 66 G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200138976

Abstract (Basic): WO 200138976 A1

NOVELTY - Modeling of one or more **business** processes, **business** objects and **business** rules of the user yield a **business** model having one or more **business** processes that is then optimized. If a **business** process does not correspond to a pre-existing computer software system, a new computer software system is generated for the **business** process using a predefined software **component** library. In terms of correspondence, an integration code is generated from new computer software systems into the pre-existing software systems using predefined integration software **components**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for:

(a) an apparatus that allows a user to automatically generate a software computer system tailored to a particular **business** model, without programming by the user

USE - For allowing a person to implement **business** computer software without having to write computer programs.

ADVANTAGE - Defines in a graphical way, how to generate an application or template or custom solution based on a user defined **business** process model, without programming.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a block diagram showing a **business** process constructed with **business** objects and **business** rules specific to a **customer** or an industry.

pp; 53 DwgNo 1/23

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; GENERATE; COMPUTER; SOFTWARE; TAILORED; **BUSINESS** ;
MODEL; GENERATE; INTEGRATE; CODE; NEW; COMPUTER; SOFTWARE; SYSTEM; PRE;
EXIST; SOFTWARE; SYSTEM; PREDEFINED; INTEGRATE; SOFTWARE; **COMPONENT**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

14/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013850043

WPI Acc No: 2001-334256/200135

XRPX Acc No: N01-241191

Hospitality customer information system data model uniquely
consolidates broad set of customer related data element in single
structure with each element fully defined/described with hotel industry
business rules put in structure

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|-----------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| RD 440199 | A | 20001210 | RD 2000440199 | A | 20001120 | 200135 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): RD 2000440199 A 20001120

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|-----------|------|-----|----|-------------|--------------|
| RD 440199 | A | | 1 | G06F-000/00 | |

Abstract (Basic): RD 440199 A

NOVELTY - The system data model uniquely consolidates a broad set of **customer** related data **element** in a single structure with each **element** fully defined/described with hotel industry **business** rules embodied in the structure. IBM Hospitality **Customer Information System Data Model** was developed using ERWin (TM) data modeling tool and using this tool an operational database can be generated from the data model.

USE - As a unique hospitality **customer information system** data **model**.

ADVANTAGE - Each subject area is related in accordance with industry **business** rules with the **customer** entity and the model is stored in both physical and logical formats and includes complete documentation for all entities, attributes and relationships.

pp; 1 DwgNo 0/0

Title Terms: **CUSTOMER** ; INFORMATION; SYSTEM; DATA; MODEL; UNIQUE;
CONSOLIDATE; BROAD; SET; **CUSTOMER** ; RELATED; DATA; **ELEMENT** ; SINGLE;
STRUCTURE; **ELEMENT** ; DEFINE; DESCRIBE; HOTEL; INDUSTRIAL; **BUSINESS** ;
RULE; STRUCTURE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00

File Segment: EPI

14/5/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013653434 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-137646/200114

XRPX Acc No: N01-100299

Network components prioritization for web architecture framework, by selecting and pictorially representing components on priority basis and performing indicia coding of components in the order of implementation

Patent Assignee: ANDERSEN CONSULTING LLP (ANDE-N); ACCENTURE LLP (ACCE-N)

Inventor: BARRESE J J; GUHEEN M F; MITCHELL J D

Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|--------------|------|----------|----------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 200073956 | A2 | 20001207 | WO 2000US14406 | A | 20000524 | 200114 B |
| AU 200048599 | A | 20001218 | AU 200048599 | A | 20000524 | 200118 |
| US 6615166 | B1 | 20030902 | US 99321274 | A | 19990527 | 200359 |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99321274 A 19990527

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|-----------|------|--------|----------|--------------|
|-----------|------|--------|----------|--------------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|---|-----|-------------|
| WO 200073956 | A2 | E | 460 | G06F-017/60 |
|--------------|----|---|-----|-------------|

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH
CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE
KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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|--------------|---|--|--|------------------------------|
| AU 200048599 | A | | | Based on patent WO 200073956 |
|--------------|---|--|--|------------------------------|

| | | | | |
|------------|----|--|--|-------------|
| US 6615166 | B1 | | | G06F-013/00 |
|------------|----|--|--|-------------|

Abstract (Basic): WO 200073956 A2

NOVELTY - **Components** required for implementing a preset **technology** using existing network **framework** is selected on priority basis, from a group of **components** and are pictorially represented along with network framework. The **components** are indicia coded in the order in which they are implemented.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) computer program for prioritizing the **components** of existing network framework;

(b) system for prioritizing **components** of existing network framework

USE - For web architecture framework such as security services, network services, **web services**, **client** services, integration capabilities, data services, directory services, management services, operation services, developer services, commerce-related services, content-related services, administration-related services, **customer**-related services, education related services, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Since the **components** of existing network framework is selected and displayed in priority basis, the information are presented concisely in a well organized manner such that likelihood of confusion is reduced, retention in viewer is maximized and also the viewer's understanding of the organization and interrelation of the various information with each other is enhanced.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is the flow chart depicting various coding methods for conveying information related to system.

pp; 460 DwgNo 1A/36

Title Terms: NETWORK; **COMPONENT** ; WEB; ARCHITECTURE; FRAMEWORK; SELECT;

PICTURE; REPRESENT; **COMPONENT** ; PRIORITY; BASIS; PERFORMANCE; INDICIA;
CODE; **COMPONENT** ; ORDER; IMPLEMENT
Derwent Class: T01; W04
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00; G06F-017/60
File Segment: EPI

21/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015921906 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-079746/200408
Related WPI Acc No: 2003-864540
XRPX Acc No: N04-063683

Information technology infrastructure management software used in
business entity, involves generating hierarchical graph of elements
categorized according to one or more organizational elements of
business entity

Patent Assignee: ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORP (ELDA-N)

Inventor: HILL T L; RAMMAGE K J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| US 6670973 | B1 | 20031230 | US 99342481 | A | 19990629 | 200408 B |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99342481 A 19990629

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|------------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|
| US 6670973 | B1 | 12 | G09G-005/00 | |

Abstract (Basic): US 6670973 B1

NOVELTY - A hierarchical graph is generated after categorizing
information technology elements according to organizational elements
of the business entity. A label locating the occurrence of the
element in graph is provided for each occurrence of the element that
occur more than once in the graph. A cross reference for each
occurrence of the elements to other occurrence of element is
provided in the graph.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:

(1) system for representing information technology
infrastructure ; and

(2) method for representing information technology
infrastructure of a business entity.

USE - For management of information technology infrastructure of
business entity.

ADVANTAGE - The cross-referencing allows ready identification of
high dependency sectors in the information technology infrastructure of
the organization and identifying high dependency sectors assists in
determining which sectors to focus on during compliance testing,
upgrades and enhancements and general flow testing.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows an interactive user
interface e.g. graphical user interface (GUI) that presents
hierarchical list of the information technology infrastructure.

GUI (60)
hierarchical list (62)
listing (72)
pull-down menu (74)
icon (75)
pp; 12 DwgNo 3A/5

Title Terms: INFORMATION; TECHNOLOGY; MANAGEMENT; SOFTWARE; BUSINESS ;
ENTITY; GENERATE; HIERARCHY; GRAPH; ELEMENT ; ACCORD; ONE; MORE;
ELEMENT ; BUSINESS ; ENTITY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G09G-005/00

File Segment: EPI

21/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012866838 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-038671/200003

XRPX Acc No: N00-029192

Visual communication interface developing method for integrated information system

Patent Assignee: ADC TELECOM INC (ADCT-N)

Inventor: FISCHER L; GURLA H; HU Q; MATTHEWS R W; MOW B Y; SHEARD N C;

ZHENG W J; MATHEWS R W; FISCHER L J; HIMABINDU G

Number of Countries: 087 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|---------------|------|----------|---------------|------|----------|----------|
| WO 9956206 | A1 | 19991104 | WO 99US8244 | A | 19990415 | 200003 B |
| AU 9935626 | A | 19991116 | AU 9935626 | A | 19990415 | 200015 |
| EP 1071992 | A1 | 20010131 | EP 99917528 | A | 19990415 | 200108 |
| | | | WO 99US8244 | A | 19990415 | |
| US 6208345 | B1 | 20010327 | US 9860667 | A | 19980415 | 200119 |
| | | | US 9893162 | A | 19980608 | |
| CN 1302401 | A | 20010704 | CN 99806555 | A | 19990415 | 200158 |
| KR 2001042737 | A | 20010525 | KR 2000711463 | A | 20001016 | 200168 |
| MX 2000010063 | A1 | 20010501 | MX 200010063 | A | 20001013 | 200227 |
| US 6453356 | B1 | 20020917 | US 9860667 | A | 19980415 | 200264 |
| IN 200000498 | P3 | 20060113 | WO 99US8244 | A | 19990415 | 200615 |
| | | | IN 2000MN498 | A | 20001012 | |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9893162 A 19980608; US 9860667 A 19980415

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9956206 A1 E 106 G06F-009/44

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN
CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

AU 9935626 A Based on patent WO 9956206

EP 1071992 A1 E G06F-009/44 Based on patent WO 9956206

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LU MC NL PT SE

US 6208345 B1 G06F-013/00 CIP of application US 9860667

CN 1302401 A G06F-009/44

KR 2001042737 A G06F-009/44

MX 2000010063 A1 G06F-017/60

US 6453356 B1 G06F-015/16

IN 200000498 P3 E G06F-009/44

Abstract (Basic): WO 9956206 A1

NOVELTY - Graphical connection established between a selected source and destination **elements**, are validated using associated input-output requirement models. Then, the graphical **representation** of **information system** is transformed into a runtime deployment. Selected information developed from the runtime deployment is presented to a user, using one of several user selectable visual views.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A graphical representation of source **element** and destination **element** of the information system is constructed. The graphical representation of source and destination **elements** comprises moving source and destination icons representative

of source and destination **element** , from one region to another region of visual interface. The graphical connection between particular source and destination **elements** are mutually mapped, using input-output requirement models associated with each of the connected source and destination **elements** , when incompatibility between the particular source and destination **elements** exists. The selected information presented to the user comprises **business** information associated with data transmitted through graphical connection, performance information associated with transmission data through graphical connections, information associated with source and destination **elements** of information system and error information associated with data transmitted through graphical connections. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) system for visually developing communication;
- (b) computer program for visually implementing communication interface

USE - For visually implementing integrated information system.

ADVANTAGE - Enables reliable and scalable routing of information between dissimilar application and technologies. Provides a eutective visual interface that enables rapid design, deployment, runtime control, monitoring and analysis of **business** information. Eliminates or significantly minimizes need for customized interfaces required to facilitate the transport of dissimilar type of data between dissimilar applications. As tracing information is used in conjunction with the logging information, cause of error can be determined prior to error occurrence. Use of data meta models removes any cross- dependencies that exist between various systems and technologies implicated in the data integration object and permits to establish and modify interconnections between system **components** .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows flow diagram of visual data integration method.

pp; 106 DwgNo 10/25

Title Terms: VISUAL; COMMUNICATE; INTERFACE; DEVELOP; METHOD; INTEGRATE; INFORMATION; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44; G06F-013/00; G06F-015/16; G06F-017/60

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

31/5/7 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013320111 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-492049/200044
XRPX Acc No: N00-365152

Network elements interconnection management system, creating and updating information model in matrix form taking hardware and software connection limitations into account, and determining possible paths in central control unit

Patent Assignee: ALCATEL (COGE); ALCATEL SA (COGE); ALCATEL ALSTHOM CIE GEN ELECTRICITE (COGE)

Inventor: CHAMBON O; COUJOULOU P; DRION C

Number of Countries: 029 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|---------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| EP 1006748 | A1 | 20000607 | EP 99402961 | A | 19991129 | 200044 B |
| AU 9963024 | A | 20000608 | AU 9963024 | A | 19991201 | 200044 |
| FR 2786898 | A1 | 20000609 | FR 9815272 | A | 19981203 | 200044 |
| CA 2290798 | A1 | 20000603 | CA 2290798 | A | 19991123 | 200046 |
| JP 2000196594 | A | 20000714 | JP 99343387 | A | 19991202 | 200046 |
| US 6594259 | B1 | 20030715 | US 99449900 | A | 19991202 | 200348 |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): FR 9815272 A 19981203

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|-----------|------|-----|----|----------|--------------|
|-----------|------|-----|----|----------|--------------|

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|------------|----|---|---|-------------|--|
| EP 1006748 | A1 | F | 7 | H04Q-011/00 | |
|------------|----|---|---|-------------|--|

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|--|--|-------------|--|
| AU 9963024 | A | | | H04L-012/24 | |
|------------|---|--|--|-------------|--|

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|------------|----|--|--|-------------|--|
| FR 2786898 | A1 | | | G06F-017/60 | |
|------------|----|--|--|-------------|--|

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|------------|----|---|--|-------------|--|
| CA 2290798 | A1 | F | | H04L-012/24 | |
|------------|----|---|--|-------------|--|

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|---------------|---|--|---|-------------|--|
| JP 2000196594 | A | | 5 | H04L-012/24 | |
|---------------|---|--|---|-------------|--|

| | | | | | |
|------------|----|--|--|-------------|--|
| US 6594259 | B1 | | | H04Q-011/00 | |
|------------|----|--|--|-------------|--|

Abstract (Basic): EP 1006748 A1

NOVELTY - A network **element** (E1) maintains a database (20) of possible and non-possible connections, and has a controller (30) running software (L) which describes each point of the network in the form of a matrix (R1). This matrix is modified as interconnections are made in the network to create an updated matrix (R2), the software including an algorithm which searches for objects not assigned to an interconnection and defines solutions, or, if all objects are allocated, evaluates possibilities for reconfiguration of connections. The updated model is communicated via a standard interface (Q) to the central control unit (10) which uses it to establish possible paths within the network.

USE - Control of connections between **elements** of data networks, especially optical fiber networks in which connection possibilities may change at any instant.

ADVANTAGE - Overcomes problems of dynamic interconnection limitations, as well as static ones.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a schematic representation of the interconnection control system.

Network **element** (E1)

Interconnection information (I)

Connection-describing software (L)

Standard communications interface (Q)

Initial interconnection object matrix (R1)

Updated interconnection object matrix (R2)

Central control unit (10)
Database storing list of connection possibilities (20)
Control circuit running connection-describing software (30)
pp; 7 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: NETWORK; **ELEMENT** ; INTERCONNECT; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; UPDATE;
INFORMATION; MODEL; MATRIX; FORM; HARDWARE; SOFTWARE; CONNECT; LIMIT;
ACCOUNT; DETERMINE; POSSIBILITY; PATH; CENTRAL; CONTROL; UNIT

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60; H04L-012/24; H04Q-011/00

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-012/00; H04L-012/12;

H04L-012/26; H04L-012/56; H04Q-003/00; H04Q-003/52

File Segment: EPI

31/5/9 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012106453 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1998-523365/199845
XRPX Acc No: N98-408926

**Architecture visual mode building method e.g. for planning and designing
Information technology strategies and architectures - displaying
region which is activated and displaying first level visual interface
being associated with region, visual interface contains several
operations defined by methodology**

Patent Assignee: NCR INT INC (NATC); NCR CORP (NATC)
Inventor: EDWARDS J R; FINTEL R P; GATEHOUSE M H; HOEYTE J; HOPE J C;
KARLSEN D; OSNES L R

Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

| Patent No | Kind | Date | Applicat No | Kind | Date | Week |
|-------------|------|----------|-------------|------|----------|----------|
| EP 871112 | A1 | 19981014 | EP 98301439 | A | 19980226 | 199845 B |
| JP 11102292 | A | 19990413 | JP 98111314 | A | 19980310 | 199925 |
| US 5903478 | A | 19990511 | US 97815409 | A | 19970310 | 199926 |
| US 6091893 | A | 20000718 | US 97814181 | A | 19970310 | 200037 |

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97914747 A 19970819; US 97814181 A
19970310; US 97815409 A 19970310; US 97914415 A 19970819; US 97914542 A
19970819; US 97914559 A 19970819; US 97914562 A 19970819

Patent Details:

| Patent No | Kind | Lan | Pg | Main IPC | Filing Notes |
|--|------|-----|-----|-------------|--------------|
| EP 871112 | A1 | E | 240 | G06F-009/44 | |
| Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI | | | | | |
| JP 11102292 | A | | 544 | G06F-009/06 | |
| US 5903478 | A | | | G06F-017/50 | |
| US 6091893 | A | | | G06F-017/50 | |

Abstract (Basic): EP 871112 A ,

The method involves displaying a region. The region is activated and a level visual interface being associated with the region is displayed. The visual interface contains several operations defined by the methodology. One of the operations is selected so that the selected operation can be performed in accordance with the methodology.

A visual object associated within the region is created by choosing one of the operations from the first level visual interface. Text descriptions associated with the created visual object are entered in accordance with the methodology. The created visual object are activated. A second level visual interface being associated with the activated visual object is displayed, the second level visual interface contains several selections of other visual objects to which the visual objects can relate to.

ADVANTAGE - Allows **businesses** to manage its operational **business** environments, predict **customers** ' future needs, increase market share. Enables **business** make better use its resources and improve coordination among different organisation within enterprise, improving its efficiency and competitiveness.

Dwg.1/202

Title Terms: ARCHITECTURE; VISUAL; MODE; BUILD; METHOD; PLAN; DESIGN;
INFORMATION; TECHNOLOGY; DISPLAY; REGION; ACTIVATE; DISPLAY; FIRST; LEVEL
; VISUAL; INTERFACE; ASSOCIATE; REGION; VISUAL; INTERFACE; CONTAIN;
OPERATE; DEFINE
Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/06; G06F-009/44; G06F-017/50
File Segment: EPI

File 2:INSPEC 1898-2006/Jul W2
(c) 2006 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File 6:NTIS 1964-2006/Jul W2
(c) 2006 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File 8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2006/Jul W2
(c) 2006 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File 23:CSA Technology Research Database 1963-2006/Jul
(c) 2006 CSA.
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2006/Jul W2
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File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2006/Jun
(c) 2006 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2006/Jul 19
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File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2006/Apr W3
(c)2006 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2006/Jul W3
(c) 2006 FIZ TECHNIK
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2006/Jun
(c) 2006 The HW Wilson Co.
File 111:TGG Natl.Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2006/Jul 06
(c) 2006 The Gale Group
File 144:Pascal 1973-2006/Jun W4
(c) 2006 INIST/CNRS
File 239:Mathsci 1940-2006/Aug
(c) 2006 American Mathematical Society
File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2006/Sep
(c) 2006 Info.Sources Inc
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2006/Jul 18
(c) 2006 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2006/Jul 18
(c) 2006 The New York Times

| Set | Items | Description |
|-----|---------|--|
| S1 | 915455 | (TECHNOLOG??? OR INFORMATION OR ENTERPRISE? ?) (3N) (SYSTEM? ? OR ARCHITECTURE? ? OR INFRASTRUCTURE? ?) |
| S2 | 77850 | S1(3N) (MODEL? ? OR MODELING OR MODELLING OR MODELED OR MODELLED OR MAP OR MAPS OR MAPP??? OR REPRESENT??? OR REPRESENTATION? ? OR FRAMEWORK? ? OR FRAME()WORK? ? OR OUTLIN??? OR ARCHITECTURE? ? OR SCHEMA) |
| S3 | 4030013 | BUSINESS?? OR COMPANY OR COMPANIES OR EBUSINESS?? OR ECOMMERCE |
| S4 | 163802 | (INFORMATION OR ENTERPRISE OR WEB) ()SERVICES |
| S5 | 7691804 | COMPONENT? ? OR BUILDING()BLOCK? ? OR ELEMENT? ? |
| S6 | 31367 | DESIGN??? (3N) OBJECT? ? |
| S7 | 1436 | S2 AND S3 AND S5 |
| S8 | 123 | S7 AND (HARDWARE OR EQUIPMENT) AND (SOFTWARE OR APPLICATION? ?) |
| S9 | 101 | RD (unique items) |
| S10 | 78 | S9 NOT PY=2002:2006 |
| S11 | 6 | S10 AND S4 |
| S12 | 20 | S10 AND (CUSTOMER? ? OR CLIENT? ?) |
| S13 | 24 | S11:S12 |
| S14 | 6885 | S2(3N) (DESIGN??? OR CREAT??? OR PRODUC??? OR PRODUCTION OR BUILD???) |
| S15 | 958 | S14 AND S3 |
| S16 | 36 | S15 AND S6 |

S17 25 RD (unique items)
S18 20 S17 NOT PY=2002:2006
S19 220 S15 AND S5
S20 25 S19 AND (CUSTOMER? ? OR CLIENT? ?)
S21 20 S19 AND (HARDWARE OR EQUIPMENT) AND (SOFTWARE OR APPLICATI-
ON? ?)
S22 44 S20:S21
S23 31 RD (unique items)
S24 20 S23 NOT PY=2002:2006
S25 18 S24 NOT (S13 OR S17)

13/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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05695950 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9408-6210C-010, C9408-6150N-027

Title: Building MIB applications

Author(s): Odling, O.; Wallin, S.

Author Affiliation: Erisoft AB, Stockholm, Sweden

Part vol.2 p.565-75 vol.2

Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 1994 Country of Publication: USA 3 vol. 964 pp.

ISBN: 0 7803 1811 0

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 1811 0/94/\$4.00

Conference Title: Proceedings of NOMS '94 - IEEE Network Operations and Management Symposium

Conference Sponsor: IEEE

Conference Date: 14-18 Feb. 1994 Conference Location: Kissimmee, FL, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: Discusses the technical issues of building a network **element** agent according to the TMN and OSI systems management standards. Particularly aspects of implementing the MIB are covered. A number of tools produced by Erisoft to support that process are presented. Erisoft is an Ericsson **company** with about 300 employees, specialized in **software** for telecommunications systems. The **company** has around 100 people involved in projects designing and implementing MIB agents. The products are SDH and PDH **equipment**. Characteristics of the development are that each new **customer** has required their own information model to control the network **element**, furthermore the draft standards are still changing so there has been the need for continuous changing and replacing the **information models** in the **systems**. This need necessitated a search for tools that would help in the process of developing the MIB **software**. Since there where no satisfying existing products Erisoft ended up in producing their own tools. These have proved to significantly reduce the effort of producing the **software**. (0 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: computer networks; network operating systems; open systems; **software** tools; telecommunication network management; telecommunication standards; telecommunications computing

Identifiers: MIB **applications**; network **element** agent; OSI systems management standard; TMN; Erisoft; Ericsson **company**; **software**; information model

Class Codes: B6210C (Network management); B6210L (Computer communications); C6150N (Distributed systems); C5620 (Computer networks and techniques); C7410F (Communications); C6115 (Programming support)

13/5/10 (Item 4 from file: 23)
DIALOG(R)File 23:CSA Technology Research Database
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0005301561 IP ACCESSION NO: 0288539
Eco System: An Internet commerce architecture

Tenenbaum, Jay M; Chowdhry, Tripatinder S; Hughes, Kevin
CommerceNet, Palo Alto, CA, USA

Computer, v 30, n 5, p 48-55, 1997
PUBLICATION DATE: 1997

PUBLISHER: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 445
Hoes Ln, Piscataway, NJ, 08854-1331
COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: UK
PUBLISHER URL: <http://iee.org.uk>
PUBLISHER EMAIL: inspec@ieee.org

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
ISSN: 0018-9162
FILE SEGMENT: Computer & Information Systems Abstracts
ABSTRACT:

Eco System is organized as a cross-industry effort to build a framework of frameworks involving both electronic-commerce vendors and end users. Four major **companies** have agreed to support the common distributed object model based on Common Object Request Broker Architecture Internet InterORB Protocol (CORBA IIOP). The Eco System will consist of an extensible object-oriented framework from which developers can assemble **applications** quickly from existing **components**. These **applications** could subsequently be reused in other **applications** allowing a **customer** or **business** using one framework to be able to shop for, purchase, and pay for goods and services offered on a different framework.

DESCRIPTORS: International trade; Wide area networks; Computer **architecture** ; Standardization; **Information services** ; Network protocols; Security of data; Information technology
IDENTIFIERS: Eco System; Electronic commerce; Common object request broker architecture internet interORB protocol; World wide web (WWW)
SUBJ CATG: C 723.2, Data Processing; C 912.2, Management; C 911.4, Marketing; C 722.3, Data Communication (**Equipment** and Techniques); C 722, Computer **Hardware** ; C 723, Computer **Software** , Data Handling and **Applications**

13/5/11 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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07915283 Genuine Article#: 223ZY Number of References: 9

Title: **The workflow system and its applications**

Author(s): Chow WM (REPRINT)

Corporate Source: APPL MAT CORP,/SANTA CLARA//CA/ (REPRINT)

Journal: PRODUCTION PLANNING & CONTROL, 1999, V10, N6 (SEP), P506-519

ISSN: 0953-7287 Publication date: 19990900

Publisher: TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD, ONE GUNPOWDER SQUARE, LONDON EC4A 3DF,
ENGLAND

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: USA

Subfile: CC ENGI--Current Contents, Engineering, Computing & Technology;

Journal Subject Category: ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING; ENGINEERING,
INDUSTRIAL; OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

Abstract: Recent information technological advances have led to the workflow system that provides an effective technical resolution for productivity improvement and **business** process reengineering. Workflow is a network of activities, also commonly known as a **business** process, defined for a specific **business** objective. The fundamental principle of workflow technology is the separation of **business** process from (**software**) **applications** and data. This implies a flexible, adaptable system that can support dynamic **business** changes. This flexibility, however, is not built upon complexity. Instead, the system should be easily modified for a new **business** environment. On the other hand, a good workflow system facilitates individual tasks, and collectively the entire **business** process by providing accurate inputs (data. forms tools) and effective routing control.

Workflow technology has a wide range of **applications** and, when appropriately implemented, can increase productivity, reduce operating costs, improve response to **customer** requests and shorten the **business** process cycle. A great opportunity for a **company** is in evidence to advance its competition edge to a new level through implementation of workflow technology in the next few years.

This paper discusses workflow environments, system **components** , architecture, integrated **applications** for external program execution, and future trends.management policies and a significant modification of information systems. In addition, since a **business** process usually involves;es human workers, efficiency may be further reduced due to absenteeism, turnover and inconsistent human behaviour. Unlike a manufacturing process,'standard' time is rarely established for a **business** process. Consequently, resource planning and productivity management become difficult.

To resolve these problems, one needs a system that is less dependent on the process flow pattern and people who are involved in executing the process. The system should be able to deal with heterogeneous resources, e.g. human workers, different **equipment** and **software applications** . Finally, the system should have monitoring and modelling capabilities. Using the data collected during the execution of a **business** process, one can analyse performance behaviour through a process model for productivity improvement.

Information technological advances in the past years have led to workflow technology' that provides a foundation for such a solution. This paper discusses the workflow system from both function and **application** viewpoints. The subjects in the subsequent sections are

workflow definition, major functions, system **components** ,
architecture, areas of **application** and future outlook.
Descriptors--Author Keywords: **business** process ; productivity ; **system**
architecture ; **information** technology

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*HEWL PACK, 1997, ADM OV
*MET SOFTW, 1997, WORKFL MOD
*OR, 1997, OR WORKFL REL 2 0 GU
*ULT, 1997, 100 ESS FEAT WORKFL
CASONATO R, 1997, MWFL1647 GARTN GROUP
CASONATO R, 1996, RWFL106 SAR GARTN GR
HOLLINGSWORTH D, 1994, WORKFLOW REFERENCE M
LEYMANN F, 1997, V36, P102, IBM SYST J
SILVER B, 1995, BIS GUIDE WORKFLOW S

13/5/12 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01596516 ORDER NO: AAD97-38667

ARCHITECTURES FOR COOPERATIVE COMPUTING: A KNOWLEDGE-BASED APPROACH

Author: NEZLEK, GEORGE STUART

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1997

Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MILWAUKEE (0263)

Supervisor: HEMANT K. JAIN

Source: VOLUME 58/07-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2726. 235 PAGES

Descriptors: **BUSINESS** ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL ; COMPUTER SCIENCE ;
INFORMATION SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0310; 0984; 0723

Client -Server Computing, Cooperative Processing, Distributed Computing and other terms are used to describe approaches to information management where collections of typically heterogeneous computing **hardware**, referred to as the **information architecture**, are deployed to satisfy organizational information requirements. A common theme in these approaches is the interconnection of discrete computing resources to create a cooperative computing (CC) environment.

The growing popularity of these approaches mandates a re-evaluation of traditional criteria regarding the selection of an appropriate **information architecture**. Recent literature and research in CC system development has emphasized **software** related issues such as **application** partitioning, inter-process communications capabilities, graphic user interface development and the like. The suitability of the **information architecture** has been given inadequate treatment. Regardless of the development methodologies and deployment strategies used for information system implementation, organizations must still address a common set of fundamental issues. These issues are: (1) determination of feasible and appropriate configurations of computing capacity and data communications that should be allocated to organizational units to satisfy the overall information management requirements of the organization. (2) derivation of an **information architecture** to provide the best fit with respect to the organization's overall needs, in consideration of the potential constraints of limited resources and/or conflicting strategic goals.

Individual unit costs for computing machinery and data communications continue to exhibit dramatic declines over relatively short time periods. However, the aggregate and long-term consequences of information management capacity planning must extend beyond the initial cost of a particular **component** or architecture. A substantial body of research, along with a well defined set of market products, addresses planning and selection issues for discrete systems and centralized processing environments. Evaluation of complete CC environments remains a largely unexplored research domain.

This dissertation presents a knowledge-based approach for designing **information architectures** in heterogeneous, cooperative computing environments, and defines an open and extensible approach to deriving CC architectures. The approach is based on the technique of heuristic classification. The methodology developed in this research transforms formal specifications of an organization's information requirements into a series of **technology** -independent generic **architectures**. These **represent** the means of satisfying those requirements in the contexts of resource allocation and system design strategies typical in the cooperative computing domain. The generic architectures are subsequently translated

into sets of contemporary technology **components** required to implement them. These sets of technology **components** may then be evaluated according to organizational preferences to determine the appropriate **information architecture** .

A prototype for a knowledge-based decision support system (DSS), the Information Architect, has been developed to serve as proof-of-concept for the approach. The approach and the prototype were tested in two organizations. Results indicate that the approach helped the organizations to specify appropriate architectures, and offer validation of the techniques presented in this research.

18/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2006 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

08043078 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-10-7100-058

Title: A domain-language approach to designing dynamic enterprise component-based architectures to support business services

Author(s): Arsanjani, A.

Conference Title: Proceedings 39th International Conference and Exhibition on Technology of Object-Oriented Languages and Systems. TOOLS 39 p.130-41

Editor(s): Li, Q.; Riehle, R.; Pour, G.; Meyer, B.

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 2001 Country of Publication: USA xvi+437 pp.

ISBN: 0 7695 1251 8 Material Identity Number: XX-2001-01683

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7695 1251 8/2001/\$10.00

Conference Title: Proceedings 39th International Conference and Exhibition on Technology of Object-Oriented Languages and Systems. TOOLS 39

Conference Date: 29 July-3 Aug. 2001 Conference Location: Santa Barbara, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Presents solutions to a major subset of problems facing component-based development and integration (CBDI). These solutions include patterns, techniques, design artifacts and activities across what we have identified as the five domains of CBDI, namely: organizational, methodological, architectural, technology implementation and infrastructure. We present a taxonomy of CBDI domains that transcends technology and tools to cover a wider spectrum of **business** and methodology concerns across an enterprise. Representative examples from the methodological and architectural domains are given. Domain-specific languages are combined with the object paradigm to yield grammar-oriented **object design** (GOOD). GOOD helps identify and map reusable subsystems in a **business** model to a well-mannered component-first software architecture. We then demonstrate how these manners should be added as first-class constructs to the component-based paradigm of software engineering. (38 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **business** data processing; grammars; integrated software; object-oriented methods; software architecture; specification languages; subroutines

Identifiers: domain-specific languages; dynamic enterprise; component-based architecture design; **business** services; component-based development; component-based integration; design patterns; design artifacts; organizational domain; methodological domain; architectural domain; technology implementation; infrastructure; taxonomy; object paradigm; grammar-oriented **object design**; reusable subsystems; component-first software architecture; first-class constructs; component-based software engineering paradigm; adaptive object models

Class Codes: C7100 (Business and administration); C6110F (Formal methods); C6140D (High level languages); C6110B (Software engineering techniques); C6110J (Object-oriented programming)

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18/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06225585 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9605-6110J-009

Title: OOER '95: Object-Oriented and Entity-Relationship Modeling. 14th International Conference. Proceedings

Editor(s): Papazoglou, M.P.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: West Germany viii+449 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 60672 6 Material Identity Number: XX95-03042

Conference Title: OOER '95: Object-Oriented and Entity-Relationship Modeling. 14th International Conference. Proceedings

Conference Sponsor: Sun Microsyst.; Inf. Ind. Board; Queensland Univ. Technol.; Australian Dept. Ind. Sci. & Technol

Conference Date: 13-15 Dec. 1995 Conference Location: Gold Coast, Qld., Australia

Language: English Document Type: Conference Proceedings (CP)

Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)

Abstract: The following topics were dealt with: object oriented and entity relationship **technologies in information systems modelling ; object design** and modelling; OO and ER models and languages; reverse engineering and schema transformation; behavioural modelling; **business** reengineering; cooperative work modelling; temporal data modelling; and federated systems design.

Subfile: C

Descriptors: entity-relationship modelling; information systems; object-oriented databases; object-oriented programming; reverse engineering ; systems re-engineering

Identifiers: object oriented systems; entity relationship technologies; information systems modelling; **object design** ; OO; ER models; reverse engineering; schema transformation; behavioural modelling; **business** reengineering; cooperative work modelling; temporal data modelling; federated systems design

Class Codes: C6110J (Object-oriented programming); C7100 (Business and administration); C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C4250 (Database theory)

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18/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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05127543 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9205-6160J-010

Title: Modeling the information systems architecture: an object-oriented approach

Author(s): Moser, K.A.; Mazzola, D.J.; Keim, R.T.; Philippakis, A.S.

Author Affiliation: Decision Inf. Syst., Arizona State Univ., Tempe, AZ, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (Cat. No.91TH0350-9) p.83-92 vol.4

Editor(s): Milutinovic, V.; Shriver, B.D.

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1991 Country of Publication: USA 4 vol. (xv+717+xiii+605+xiv+827+xi+574) pp.

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0073-1129/91/0000/0083\$01.00

Conference Sponsor: IEEE; Univ. Hawaii; ACM; Pacific Res. Inst. Inf. Syst. Manage

Conference Date: 8-11 Jan. 1991 Conference Location: Kauai, HI, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Presents an **object-oriented design** approach for **modeling an information systems architecture** (ISA). An ISA is a plan for modeling the global information requirements of an enterprise and provides a way to map the information needs of an organization, relate them to specific processes and document their interrelationships. This mapping is then used to guide applications development and to facilitate the integration and sharing of data. To facilitate these functions, an object-oriented modeling system (ELISA) is introduced in which the primitives of the ISA correspond to the natural language used by managers and executives. The research reported is a prototype design that focuses on a representation, storage, access, and manipulation scheme of enterprise meta-data. A repository system is described for the storage of information required by the ISA. An example shows how an object representation of the ISA is applied to the information requirements of a small **business**. Directions for further research are also discussed. (41 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: information needs; management information systems; object-oriented databases

Identifiers: documentation; data integration; data sharing; data storage; data access; data manipulation; information systems architecture; **object-oriented design** approach; modeling; global information requirements; information needs; applications development; ELISA; natural language; enterprise meta-data; repository system; object representation; information requirements; small **business**

Class Codes: C6160J (Object-oriented databases); C7100 (Business and administration); C7220 (Generation, dissemination, and use of information)

18/5/6 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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04658447 E.I. No: EIP97043590046

Title: Toward code-free business application development

Author: Wegscheider, Eric

Corporate Source: ObjectQuest, Burlington, Ont, Can

Source: Computer v 30 n 3 Mar 1997. p 35-43

Publication Year: 1997

CODEN: CPTRB4 ISSN: 0018-9162

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)

Journal Announcement: 9705W3

Abstract: The root of the **business** application development problem is the increased expectation for high-end **business** applications, technology is becoming more complex, and current development tools are not adequate for the task. Building **business** applications requires technical knowledge about database **design**, entity relationship or object **modeling**, GUI **design**, middleware **technology**, programming languages, operating **systems**, prototyping tools, and others. A possible object model capturing the structural definition of the application's **business** objects is presented. Ways to enhance the object model's semantic content and using the model for building a running application are discussed. 6 Refs.

Descriptors: *Software engineering; Information technology; Administrative data processing; Codes (symbols); Database systems; Graphical user interfaces; Object oriented programming; Software prototyping; Computational linguistics; Computational grammars

Identifiers: **Business** applications; Object modeling; Semantics

Classification Codes:

723.1 (Computer Programming); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 723.2 (Data Processing); 723.3 (Database Systems); 722.2 (Computer Peripheral Equipment)

723 (Computer Software); 903 (Information Science); 722 (Computer Hardware)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING)

18/5/7 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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06258109 Genuine Article#: YE909 Number of References: 38

Title: Modeling information architecture for the organization

Author(s): Wang SH (REPRINT)

Corporate Source: UNIV NEW BRUNSWICK, FAC BUSINESS/ST JOHNS/NE E2L
4L5/CANADA/ (REPRINT)

Journal: INFORMATION & MANAGEMENT, 1997, V32, N6 (NOV 1), P303-315

ISSN: 0378-7206 Publication date: 19971101

Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: CANADA

Subfile: CC SOCS--Current Contents, Social & Behavioral Sciences;

Journal Subject Category: COMPUTER SCIENCE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Abstract: The issue of information architecture (IA) for organizations has recently received considerable attention in IS development. However, as yet little research has been reported on modeling IA using a systematic approach. This paper describes an object oriented method for modeling it. The proposed method extends the traditional concept of IS analysis into the context of contemporary information technology (IT), and is useful for planning IT-enabled **business** process reengineering for the organization. (C) 1997 Elsevier Science B.V.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: **information architecture ; information systems analysis and design ; object -oriented approach**

Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): OBJECT-ORIENTED ANALYSIS; SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE; FRAMEWORK; WORK

Research Fronts: 95-3037 002 (OBJECT-ORIENTED SYSTEMS; MODELING **BUSINESS** PROCESSES; DESIGN IN SOFTWARE PROJECT TEAMS)

95-3016 001 (KNOWLEDGE INTERCHANGE DURING KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION; TOOL FOR MODELING DECISION-SUPPORT SYSTEMS; IMPLEMENTATION SUCCESS)

95-4830 001 (**BUSINESS** PROCESS REENGINEERING; STRATEGIC INFORMATION-SYSTEMS PLANNING; ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT)

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WANG SH, 1994, V11, P36, INFORM SYST MANAGE
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18/5/15 (Item 3 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management
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00660222 E93043403020

Three-integrated tools for designing and prototyping object -oriented enterprise models

(Drei integrierte Werkzeuge fuer Entwerfen und Prototyping
objekt-orientierter Unternehmensmodelle)

Frank, U; Klein, S

GMD St. Augustin, D; Center for European Studies, Cambridge, USA

Arbeitspapiere der GMD (Gesellschaft fuer Mathematik und Datenverarbeitung)
, v17/92, nJul, pp1-32, 1992

Document type: Report Language: English

Record type: Abstract

ABSTRACT:

The paper presents an integrated environment for **designing object**-oriented enterprise models. The conceptual framework it is based on recommends a multi-perspective approach. For this purpose three main views on the enterprise are proposed: a strategic view, an organizational/operational view and an information system view. The environment that is introduced is intended to encourage the design of enterprise models on these three levels as well as interconnecting them. It features three tools each of which is related to one or more main levels of abstraction. Beside a detailed description of the tools the paper presents a conceptual framework for the design of multi-perspective enterprise model. Furthermore it is demonstrated how the tools and the related methods interact during analysis and design and how the partial models managed by the tools are integrated.

DESCRIPTORS: COMPUTER ASSISTANCE; WINDOW SYSTEM; USER INTERFACES;
PROGRAMMING THEORY; OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING; DATA **MODELS** ; **MODEL**
STUDY; **INFORMATION SYSTEMS** ; **INFORMATION** MANAGEMENT; REUSABILITY;
SYSTEMS ANALYSIS; **SYSTEMS DESIGN** ; SOFTWARE TOOLS; SYSTEM PLANNING;
BUSINESS ORGANIZATION; SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS; GRAPHIC PRESENTATION;
PROTOTYPES

IDENTIFIERS: Unternehmensmodell-Werkzeug; Objektorientierung

18/5/17 (Item 2 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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12785213 PASCAL No.: 96-0504603

Object-oriented enterprise information system development using groupware
HANAOKA K; YAMANAKA T; HASEGAWA H; HIROSE T

Information Systems Division, Hitachi, Ltd., Japan; Institute of Advanced
Business Systems, Hitachi, Ltd., Japan; Software Development Center,
Hitachi, Ltd., Japan; Information Systems Group Strategic Business
Development Division, Hitachi, Ltd., Japan

Journal: Hitachi review, 1996, 45 (3) 125-130

ISSN: 0018-277X CODEN: HITAAQ Availability: INIST-7897;
354000066037330040

No. of Refs.: 11 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: Japan

Language: English

The survival of **businesses** depends on a revolution in management, which requires reevaluation of existing **business** information systems. The core system has been constructed on a mainframe computer, while the information system is formed by an open clien/server system. Neither system is independent, and the biggest problem has been integrating the two systems. Groupware and workflow systems have been able to solve this problem, so progress in the **business** process revolution has centered on groupware and workflow systems. Hitachiprovides new solutionsforbusiness system development including groupware and workflow products and object-oriented software products.

English Descriptors: System **design** ; Object oriented; Open **systems** ;
Information system ; Cooperation; **Enterprise** participation; **System**
architecture ; Communication; Interconnection; Application

French Descriptors: Conception systeme; Oriente objet; Systeme ouvert;
Systeme information; Cooperation; Participation entreprise; Architecture
systeme; Communication; Interconnexion; Application; Serveur informatique
; Terminal client

Classification Codes: 001D02B07D; 001D02B06; 001D02B09

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18/5/19 (Item 4 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R) File 144:Pascal
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12326527 PASCAL No.: 95-0565673
Gestaltung industrieller Geschaeftsprozesse
(Design of industrial business process)
FERSTL O K; MANNMEUSEL T
Otto-Friedrich-Univ. Bamberg, Lehrstuhl Wirtschaftsinformatik
insbesondere Industrielle Anwendungssysteme, 96045 Bamberg, Federal
Republic of Germany
Journal: Wirtschaftsinformatik, 1995, 37 (5) 446-458
ISSN: 0937-6429 Availability: INIST-2890; 354000050229270030
No. of Refs.: 9 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: Federal Republic of Germany
Language: German Summary Language: English
The paper describes a procedure for the design of industrial **business**
processes using the Semantic Object Modell (SOM). In order to support the
modelling process and the process of model evaluation building blocks
consisting of validated fundamental coordination structures are supplied.
The relationships between the fundamental coordination structures are shown
in a multi-layered model of an organisation's coordination structure. The
usage of this multi-layered model is illustrated in a case study. Starting
from the specification of a **business** plan, an integrated model of both
the coordination-system and the actual productive-system of an industrial
enterprise is being successively refined and coordination structures as
well as service relationships are being uncovered.

English Descriptors: Software engineering; **Information system** ; **Design**
; **Business model** ; **Modeling** ; **Object oriented** ; Semantics; System
architecture; Coordination

French Descriptors: Genie logiciel; Systeme information; Conception; Modele
entreprise; Modelisation; Oriente objet; Semantique; Architecture systeme
; Coordination; Semantic object model

Classification Codes: 001D02B09; 001D02B07D; 001D02B02

25/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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08092931 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-12-6150N-128

Title: Mapping service components to EJB business objects

Author(s): Piccinelli, G.; Emmerich, W.; Finkelstein, A.

Author Affiliation: HP Labs., Bristol, UK

Conference Title: Proceedings Fifth IEEE International Enterprise Distributed Object Computing Conference p.169-73

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 2001 Country of Publication: USA ix+281 pp.

ISBN: 0 7695 1345 X Material Identity Number: XX-2001-02007

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0-7695-1345-X/01/\$10.00

Conference Title: Proceedings Fifth IEEE International Enterprise Distributed Object Computing Conference

Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc.; IEEE Commun. Soc.; ACM; OMG

Conference Date: 4-7 Sept. 2001 Conference Location: Seattle, WA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: The emerging trends for e- **business** engineering revolve around specialisation and cooperation. Successful **companies** focus on their core competencies and rely on a network of **business** partners for the support services required to compose a comprehensive offer for their **customers**. Modularity is crucial for a flexible e- **business** infrastructure, but related requirements seldom reflect on the **design** and operational **models** of **business** **information** **systems**. Software **components** are widely used for the implementation of e- **business** applications, with proven benefits in terms of system development and maintenance. We propose a service-oriented componentisation of e- **business** systems as a way to close the gap with the **business** models they support. Blurring the distinction between external services and internal capabilities, we propose a homogeneous model for the definition of e- **business** applications **components** and present a process-based technique for **component** modelling. We finally present an Enterprise Java Beans extension that implements the model. (9 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: distributed object management; Internet; Java

Identifiers: service **components** mapping; EJB **business** objects; e- **business** engineering; **business** partners; system development; system maintenance; homogeneous model; Enterprise Java Beans extension

Class Codes: C6150N (Distributed systems software); C5620W (Other computer networks); C6110J (Object-oriented programming); C7210N (Information networks)

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25/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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08087170 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2001-12-7120-049

Title: Service-oriented modelling for e- business applications components

Author(s): Piccinelli, G.; Salle, M.; Zirpins, C.

Author Affiliation: Hewlett-Packard Labs., Bristol, UK

Conference Title: Proceedings Tenth IEEE International Workshop on Enabling Technologies: Infrastructure for Collaborative Enterprises. WET ICE 2001 p.12-17

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 2001 Country of Publication: USA xix+396 pp.

ISBN: 0 7695 1269 0 Material Identity Number: XX-2001-02043

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0-7695-1269-0/01/\$10.00

Conference Title: Proceedings Tenth IEEE International Workshop on Enabling Technologies: Infrastructure for Collaborative Enterprises. WET ICE 2001

Conference Sponsor: IEEE Comput. Soc.; CERCE; West Virginia Univ.; Nat. Inst. Standards and Technol.; Linkoping Univ

Conference Date: 20-22 June 2001 Conference Location: Cambridge, MA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: The emerging trends for e- **business** engineering revolve around specialisation and cooperation. Successful **companies** focus on their core competences, and rely on a network of **business** partners for the support services required to compose a comprehensive offer for their **customers** . Modularity is crucial for a flexible e- **business** infrastructure, but related requirements seldom reflect on the **design** and operational **models** of **business** **information** **systems** . Software **components** are widely used for the implementation of e- **business** applications, with proved benefits in terms of system development and maintenance. We propose a service-oriented componentisation of e- **business** systems as a way to close the gap with the **business** models they support. Blurring the distinction between external services and internal capabilities, we propose a homogeneous model for the definition of e- **business** applications **components** . After a brief discussion on the foundational aspects of the approach, we present the process-based technique we adopted for **component** modelling. We then present an infrastructure compliant with the model proposed that we built on top of an EJB (Enterprise Java Beans) platform.

(12 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: electronic commerce; Java; systems analysis

Identifiers: service-oriented modelling; e- **business** applications **components** ; e- **business** engineering; **business** partners; operational models; **business** information systems; software **components** ; system development; system maintenance; homogeneous model; process-based technique ; **component** modelling; Enterprise Java Beans

Class Codes: C7120 (Financial computing); C6110 (Systems analysis and programming); C6110J (Object-oriented programming)

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25/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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06542191 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9705-7160-024

Title: Specifying enterprise processes with workflow modeling languages

Author(s): Bussler, C.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Erlangen-Nurnberg Univ., Germany

Journal: Concurrent Engineering: Research and Applications vol.4, no.3 p.261-78

Publisher: Technomic Publishing,

Publication Date: Sept. 1996 **Country of Publication:** USA

CODEN: CRAPEM **ISSN:** 1063-293X

SICI: 1063-293X(199609)4:3L.261:SEPW;1-#

Material Identity Number: F356-97007

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1063-293X/96/030261-18\$10.00/0

Language: English **Document Type:** Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: In order to build a competitive enterprise which can survive in a global market, an enterprise has to be engineered accordingly. Enterprise engineering (EI) makes use of proven techniques such as enterprise engineering methodologies, **enterprise** reference **architectures**, and generic **building blocks** to achieve its goals. However, having the most comprehensive model is of no use if the concepts modeled cannot be transferred into the real enterprise to adjust its behavior according to the model. As many authors have observed, the behavior of an enterprise can be best described through enterprise processes or **business** processes. If those could be enacted automatically to drive the daily **business** operations, a huge step forward would be achieved in the area of model enactment. Workflow-management-systems (WFMSs) are one class of information systems which enable the automatic enactment of enterprise or **business** processes on a global and large-scale level. A WFMS provides computationally complete process specification languages as well as execution facilities to drive **business** operations according to specified **business** processes. This paper introduces a workflow modeling language of a WFMS to illustrate how enterprise processes can be specified with a formal language designed for automatic execution of processes by WFMSs. (40 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **client** -server systems; computer integrated manufacturing; data flow computing; formal specification; information systems; manufacturing data processing; specification languages

Identifiers: enterprise processes; workflow modeling languages; competitive enterprise; enterprise engineering; enterprise reference architectures; **business** processes; daily **business** operations; workflow-management-systems; information systems; computationally complete process specification languages; execution facilities; **business** operations; workflow modeling language; formal language

Class Codes: C7160 (Manufacturing and industrial administration); C6110F (Formal methods); C6140D (High level languages); C6150N (Distributed systems software); C7480 (Production engineering computing)

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25/5/11 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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04786154 Genuine Article#: UG855 Number of References: 27
**Title: OBJECT-ORIENTED RESOURCE MODELS - THEIR ROLE IN SPECIFYING
COMPONENTS OF INTEGRATED MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS**
Author(s): AGUIAR MWC; MURGATROYD IS; EDWARDS JM
Corporate Source: LOUGHBOROUGH UNIV TECHNOL,MFG SYST INTEGRAT
RESINST/LOUGHBOROUGH LE11 3TU/LEICS/ENGLAND/
Journal: COMPUTER INTEGRATED MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS, 1996, V9, N1 (FEB), P
33-48
ISSN: 0951-5240
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: ENGLAND
Subfile: SciSearch; CC ENGI--Current Contents, Engineering, Technology &
Applied Sciences
Journal Subject Category: COMPUTER SCIENCE, INTERDISCIPLINARY APPLICATIONS;
ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING; OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE
Abstract: In response to the need to identify improved operating strategies
within manufacturing enterprises, a number of formal methods for
enterprise engineering have been defined, Predominantly, these
methodologies take a 'top down' approach based on an analysis of
business requirements, Top down design must be tempered by an
understanding that manufacturing processes are implemented using what
are often inflexible **hardware** and **software** resources, This paper
describes a CASE environment which provides structured support for
resource modelling based on object orientation, and demonstrates the
necessary integration with a top down enterprise engineering workbench
based on the CIM-OSA reference architecture, The paper concludes by
identifying requirements for future resource reference models that will
be required to support enterprise engineering and that should be
supplied by resource vendors. Copyright (C) 1996 Published by Elsevier
Science Ltd.
Descriptors--Author Keywords: MANUFACTURING ; OBJECT-ORIENTATION ; CASE ;
RESOURCE ; CIM-OSA
Research Fronts: 94-1590 001 (OBJECT-ORIENTED MODELING ; SOFTWARE
ENGINEERING APPROACH; INFORMATION - SYSTEM DESIGN)
Cited References:
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ESPRIT AIT, 1994, ADV INF TECHN DES MA
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ESPRIT VOICE, 1995, VAL CIM OSA OP SYST
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ISO, 1993, ISO10303 11
ISO, 1988, 9074 ISO
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ALASHAAB A, 1992, WINT ANN M ASME AN
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MOLINA A, 1994, C CONC ENG RES APPL
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25/5/12 (Item 1 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R) File 95:TEME-Technology & Management
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01477338 20010107079

Application of the component paradigm for analysis and design of advanced health system architectures

Blobel, B

Med. Fac., Magdeburg Univ. of Technol., D

International Journal of Medical Informatics, v60, n3, pp281-301, 2000

Document type: journal article Language: English

Record type: Abstract

ISSN: 1386-5056

ABSTRACT:

Based on the **component** paradigm for software engineering, as well as on a consideration of common middleware approaches for health information systems, a generic **component** model has been developed, supporting the analysis, design, implementation and harmonisation of such complex systems. Using methods like abstract automata and the Unified Modelling Language (UML), it could be shown that such **components** enable the modelling of real-world systems at different levels of abstraction and granularity, so reflecting different views on the same system in a generic and consistent way. Therefore, not only could programs and technologies be modelled, but also **business** processes, organisational frameworks and security issues, as has been done successfully within the framework of several European projects.

DESCRIPTORS: AUTOMATA THEORY; **CLIENT** SERVER SYSTEMS; HEALTH CARE; HIS--
HOSPITAL **INFORMATION** **SYSTEM** ; SOFTWARE **ARCHITECTURE** ; DESCRIPTION
LANGUAGES; SUBROUTINES; SYSTEMS ANALYSIS; **SYSTEM** **ARCHITECTURE** ; **SYSTEMS**
DESIGN ; **INFORMATION** **SYSTEMS** ; ABSTRACT AUTOMATON; GRANULARITY;
BUSINESS PROCESS

IDENTIFIERS: MIDDLEWARE; GESUNDHEITSINFORMATIONSSYSTEM; UML--(UNIFIED
MODELING LANGUAGE); MODELLIERUNGSSPRACHE; ABSTRAKTIONSNIVEAU;
ORGANISATORISCHER RAHMEN; SICHERHEITSPROBLEM; EUROPAEISCHES PROJEKT;
fortschrittliches Gesundheitsinformationssystem

25/5/14 (Item 3 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management
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01365403 19991104002

An information modeling framework for product families to support mass customization manufacturing

(Informationsmodellrahmen fuer Produktfamilien zur Unterstuetzung einer kundengerechten Massenfertigung)

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49th General Assembly of CIRP, Montreux, CH, Aug 22-28, 1999CIRP Annals, v48, n1, pp93-98, 1999

Document type: journal article; 06 Conference paper Language: English

Record type: Abstract

ISBN: 3-905277-31-X

ISSN: 0007-8506

ABSTRACT:

Developing product families has been recognized as an effective means to support Mass Customization Manufacturing (MCM). A Product Family Architecture (PFA) resembles the underpinning logic of assisting **customers** to converge to what a firm can deliver in terms of its capabilities and capacities. The representation of a PFA is essential for managing variety effectively across the entire product realization process encompassing sales, marketing, design, and manufacturing. This paper proposes a generic PFA representation in terms of representing multiple views of product families in a single context, using one generic variety representation structure for different views to minimize data redundancy, and generating specifications of individual product variants for different **business** functions coherently. Accordingly, an information modeling framework for product families is developed based on a combination of **elements** of semantic relationships with the object-oriented data model. An application of the proposed framework is demonstrated for power supply products.

DESCRIPTORS: **INFORMATION SYSTEMS ; MODELS ; PRODUCT** --ARTICLES; HIGH VOLUME PRODUCTION; SALES; REDUNDANCY; CURRENT SUPPLY; PROTOTYPES
IDENTIFIERS: INFORMATIONSMODELLRAHMEN; PRODUKTFAMILIE; KUNDENGERECHTHEIT; GENERISCHE REPRAESENTATION; DATENREDUNDANZ; Informationsmodell; Massenfertigung; Produktfamilie

25/5/16 (Item 5 from file: 95)
DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management
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01037796 I96106574258

Enterprise information system modeling for continuous improvement

(Die Informationssystem-Modellierung in Unternehmen mittels individueller OTPMs (Object Transformation Process Models) und ECS-Modell (Embedded Computer System))

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19th International Conference on Computers and Industrial Engineering, 4-6 March 1996, Miami, FL, USA
Computers and Industrial Engineering, v31, n1-2, pp273-276, 1996

Document type: journal article Language: English

Record type: Abstract

ISSN: 0360-8352

ABSTRACT:

A three-phase information system analysis and design methodology is being used to continuously improve enterprise information systems as part of a six-step annual **business** improvement process. Following senior management's strategic decisions on next year's product and/or service portfolio content, interacting financial, management, engineering, and quality improvement processes are analyzed to determine their output product and/or service quality and timeliness. Concurrently, facilities, equipment, and personnel resources required for individual processes are inspected for possible immediate or future improvement. Throughout these analyses minimum essential information (MEI) requirements are derived using the Object Transformation Process Model (OTPM). Individual OTPM models are linked to help identify all pertinent data sources, information destinations, and timing requirements. The linked OTPM models are mapped onto an embedded computer system (ECS) model that defines a physical architecture for improving telecommunication paths between all humans, machines and embedded computers that are **component** parts of the integrated processes. This approach yields comprehensive information system logical and physical architectural models that can recursively guide high-leverage enterprise-wide improvement projects over succeeding fiscal years

DESCRIPTORS: INFORMATION SYSTEMS; SYSTEMS ANALYSIS; SYSTEMS DESIGN; ENTERPRISE--FIRM; PRODUCT--ARTICLES; PRODUCT PLANNING; **CUSTOMER** SERVICE; INTERACTION; FINANCING; QUALITY IMPROVEMENT; LABOURS; MODEL STUDY; COMPUTERS; TELECOMMUNICATION; HUMANS; **BUSINESS** COMPUTERS; DEVELOPMENT--PROJECT; SYSTEMS INTEGRATION; FINANCE
IDENTIFIERS: FINANCIAL DATA PROCESSING; MANUFACTURING DATA PROCESSING; STRATEGIC PLANNING; **SYSTEMS** RE ENGINEERING; **ENTERPRISE** **INFORMATION** **SYSTEM** **MODELING** ; CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT; **INFORMATION** **SYSTEM** **DESIGN** **METHODOLOGY**; **BUSINESS** IMPROVEMENT PROCESS; SENIOR MANAGEMENT; STRATEGIC DECISIONS; SERVICE QUALITY; PERSONNEL RESOURCES; MINIMUM ESSENTIAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS; OBJECT TRANSFORMATION PROCESS MODEL; OTPM; TIMING REQUIREMENTS; EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEM; TELECOMMUNICATION PATHS; MEI-- (MINIMUM ESSENTIAL INFORMATION); ECS--(EMBEDDED COMPUTER SYSTEM);
Unternehmens-Informationssystem-Modellierung